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| 10/520,609 | 08/31/2005 | Emmanuel Marot | GRY-133US | 9652 |

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| YU, XIANG |

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**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

| | Application No. | Applicant(s) |
|---|---|---|
| **Office Action Summary** | 10/520,609 | MAROT ET AL. |
| | Examiner | Art Unit | |
| | XIANG YU | 4127 | |

-- *The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address* --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>07 January 2005</u>.

2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.  2b) ☒ This action is non-final.

3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

4) ☒ Claim(s) <u>1-26</u> is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) ☒ Claim(s) <u>1-26</u> is/are rejected.

7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on <u>07 January 2005</u> is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☒ All  b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>07 January 2005</u>.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) ☐ Other: _____

## DETAILED ACTION

1.      This is a non-final Office Action in response to the present US application

number 10/520,609 filed on January 7th, 2005 and IDS filed on January 7th, 2005.

Claims 1-26 are pending and have been examined.


### *Claim Objections*

3.      **Claims** are objected to because of the following informalities:

- As to **claim 6**, the sentence "…comprising allocating **a of** cost for each
  correction…" should be amended.

- As to **claim 11**, the sentence "…comprising transmitting **the at** least one
  parameter…" should be amended.

- As to **claim 19**, it is objected to under 37 CFR 1.75(c) as being in improper
  form because a multiple dependent claim depends on multiple claims 14-16.
  See MPEP § 608.01(n).  Accordingly, the claim 19 not been further treated on
  the merits.

Appropriate corrections are required.


### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102*

4.      The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that

form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

> (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

5.    **Claims 1, 5.3, 7.1, 8.1, 13.1, 14, 17.14, 19.14, and 22-25** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by International Publication WO 01/82556 A2 to *Popp, Nicolas ("Popp")* (reference cited on the IDS form 01/07/2005).

As to **claim 1**, *Popp* discloses a method for communication between a terminal and a server of a communication network, the server or data of the server being identified by an address, the method comprising:

when a user of the terminal executes an input, displaying codes stored in a code base of the terminal and selected based on first parameters so that the user selects a code (page 5, lines 29 – page 6, lines 12).  In particular, *Popp* further discloses in an exemplary embodiment wherein the navigation engine is capable of returning a list of results even when the query only contains the first few characters of the keyword.

transmitting the selected code to a routing server which identifies, based on second parameters, an address associated with the code selected and stored in a base of the routing server (page 7, lines 14-24).  In particular, *Popp* further discloses of the navigation server 202 determining if the query string inputted by the user is an exact match to a keyword or code in the resource database.  The keyword or code in the database would have the corresponding address or URI. In the example, the inputted portions of a string are recognized and the

suggested keyword is "amazon" which associates with the final destination or
URI being "phone.amazon.com"; and

transmitting the identified address to the terminal which automatically
accesses the identified address (page 7, lines 30 – page 8, lines 2).  In particular,
*Popp* further discloses of wherein after a resulting selection has been obtained,
the client gets redirected by the navigation server to the corresponding, identified
URI or destination.  In this instance, the user would be redirected to the amazon
website.

As to **claim 5.1**, *Popp* further discloses a method in accordance with claim
1, comprising considering a similarity between the input and a stored code to be
one of the first parameters, such that the codes that are displayed are the codes
most similar to the input (page 5, lines 29 - page 6, lines 12).  In particular, *Popp*
further discloses of wherein the navigation server would index the first few letters
of the destination keyword and have those portions displayed on the list of results
from a query.  Inputting in part of the whole keyword would still retrieve the partial
strings and those would be used to compare to the stored keyword within the
resource database.

As to **claim 7.1**, *Popp* further discloses a method in accordance with claim
1, comprising selecting codes and displaying the selected codes as the input,
considering the first elements input with the first elements of codes of the base

(page 5, lines 29 – page 6, lines 12).  In particular, *Popp* further discloses in an exemplary embodiment wherein the first elements inputs are the first few letters of the input string and they are being compared to the keyword stored within the resource database.

As to **claim 8.1**, *Popp* further discloses a method in accordance with claim 1, comprising considering the input to be a code that is transmitted to the routing server (page 7, lines 12-19).  In particular, *Popp* further discloses of an input query consisting of a keyword or keyword fragment that gets forwarded to a navigation server.

As to **claim 13.1**, *Popp* further discloses a method in accordance with claim 1, wherein an intermediate server comprising an address base provided by the base of the routing server is used to receive the code sent by the terminal for transmitting an address or codes to the terminal, for transmitting the code received to the routing server or for transmitting commands changing the code base of the terminal (Fig. 2).  In particular, *Popp* further discloses of a gateway server that resides between the client and the navigation server that handles the traffic between the client and the navigation server or routing server.

As to **claim 14**, see similar rejection of claim 1, wherein the communication terminal is taught by the method.

As to **claim 17.14**, see similar rejection of claim 5.1, wherein the communication terminal is taught by the method.

As to **claim 19.14**, see similar rejection of claim 9.1, wherein the communication terminal is taught by the method.

As to **claim 22**, *Popp* discloses a communication network server wherein a server or data of the server are accessible by means of an address according to a communication protocol, comprising: means for receiving a code transmitted by a terminal, for identifying, in a base, an address or codes associated with the code received based on second parameters (page 5, lines 29 – page 6, lines 12) and for transmitting the address or the code to the terminal, and means for commanding a change in a code base in the terminal transmitting the code (page 7, lines 21-24). In particular, *Popp* further discloses in an exemplary embodiment wherein the navigation server receives portions of a string to match a keyword in the resource database and that matches to an address based on second parameters (page 5, lines 29 – page 6, lines 12). In addition, *Popp* further discloses of when a match is found for the query from the client, in the resource database, the navigation server would forward the client to the corresponding destination address or URI (page 7, lines 21-24).

As to **claim 23**, *Popp* further discloses a server in accordance with claim

22, comprising means for considering a similarity between the code transmitted

by the terminal and codes associated with addresses in the base of the terminal

to be one of the second selection parameters (page 5, lines 29 - page 6, lines

12). In particular, *Popp* further discloses in an exemplary embodiment wherein

the navigation server would index portions of a query string from a client terminal

and associate that with a keyword in the resource database. Afterwards, the

keyword would correspond to the destination address also within the resource

database.

As to **claim 24**, *Popp* further discloses a server in accordance with claim

23, comprising means for dividing the code base into sub-bases, or dictionaries,

comprising codes which are characteristic of a service provider, a

telecommunications operator, a network access provider or an operator of the

routing server (Fig. 2; page 9, lines 17-23). In particular, *Popp* further discloses

of categories that the codes can fall under within the resource database. In

addition, *Popp* also further discloses of a navigation server that is connected to a

gateway server, a resolution tracking server, and a resource database, and in

essence acts as a routing server.

As to **claim 25**, *Popp* further discloses a server in accordance with claim

24, comprising means for considering a context of the transmission of the code

by the terminal to be one of the second selection parameters, setting a selection

priority among different code or address groups or dictionaries, the context being

related to a parameter selected from a group consisting of: an input field placed

in the access means of the terminal, data displayed by the terminal, an access in

progress, a communication in progress, a geographic location of the terminal, a

telephone operator transmitting communications, a network access provider, a

history of the sites visited, sites indicated as favorites, a manufacturer of the

terminal, or an input language (page 8, lines 10 - page 9, lines 29). In particular,

*Popp* further discloses of the weighted query context vector that prioritizes the

parameters of the resources based on a popularity or relevance factor.


## *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

1.      The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

2.      **Claims 2, 3, 4.2, 4.3, 5.2, 5.3, 6, 7.2, 7.3, 8.2, 8.3, 9.1-9.3, 10-12, 13.2, 13.3, 15,**

**16, 17.15, 17.16, 18, 19.15, 19.16, 20, 21, and 26.22-26.25** are rejected under 35

U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over WO 01/82556 A2 to *Popp* as cited in the IDS

form, in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,895,471 to *King et al.* ("*King*").

As to **claim 2**, *Popp* further discloses a method in accordance with claim 1.

*Popp* does not expressly disclose of comprising the step of changing the code base of the terminal or changing an address of the routing server stored by the terminal for transmitting a code to the routing server by transmitting a command from the routing server.

In particular, *King* further discloses of methods for modifying or deleting bookmarks of web addresses. A request to modify a bookmark can be made by appending the bookmark server URL with arguments specifying a change to the selected bookmark and the desired change (column 12, lines 18-26).

*Popp* and *King* are analogous art because they are in the same field of endeavor with respect to system interactions between a client device and a server.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine *King's* concept of modifying bookmarks with *Popp's* concept of accessing a network resource from a client terminal device. The suggestion/motivation for combining them would allow a user to save, retrieve, and maintain lists of frequently used links on the bookmark server, and access to favorite resources on a network would be greatly simplified (abstract).

As to **claim 3**, *Popp* discloses a method in accordance with claim 2, comprising changing the code base of the terminal by executing at least one of

the following operations: the storage of a new code, the elimination of a code, the creation, changing or deletion of a code group or dictionary, the allocation of a display priority among the codes (page 8, lines 19 – page 9, lines 29). In particular, *Popp* further discloses of a display priority using weighted query context which reflects the results based on a relevance ranking criteria. In addition, *Popp* further discloses of an exemplary embodiment wherein the navigation server reorders the list of resource records based on the relevance ranking criteria.

As to **claim 4.2**, *Popp* further discloses a method in accordance with claim 2, comprising transmitting a change command when the server communicates an address to the terminal (page 7, lines 20-24). In particular, *Popp* further discloses of when there is a match for the query in the resource database, the navigation server would redirect the client or in other words, send a change request for the client to access the corresponding URI.

As to **claim 4.3**, see similar rejection of claim 4.2.

As to **claims 5.2 and 5.3**, see similar rejection of claim 5.1.

As to **claim 6**, *Popp* further discloses a method in accordance with claim 5, comprising allocating a of cost for each correction of an element of the input,

to obtain an element of the code to determine similarity between the input and a code, wherein a lower sum of the costs for obtaining a code by correcting an input, corresponds to a higher similarity between the input and one of the codes (page 10, lines 1-10, 23-33). In particular, *Popp* further discloses of a popularity server that computes a measure of popularity for each resource in the resource database and stores the information in the corresponding field of the resource record. This measure of popularity would affect and determine the similarity between the input and the stored code.

Popp doesn't not expressly disclose in detail of this popularity factor cost being used in practice.

*King* does more expressly disclose of how costs can be used to determine the similarity factor between an input and the stored code. In an exemplary embodiment, a form of letter prediction is used to make text entry more efficient. After entering the letters T and H, there is a higher chance that the user would enter the letter E rather than D or F. Accordingly, the client remote device would present the letter E first over the letter D in a list of suggestions. This example thus illustrates a form of popularity factor costs being put into play.

Popp and King are analogous art because they are in the same field of endeavor with respect to system interactions between a client device and a server.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine *King's* concept of system suggestions based on

popularity or probability factor and costs with *Popp's* concept of a popularity

factor associated with each resource within the resource database.  The

suggestion/motivation for combining them would allow for better suggestions

made by the client device based on the popularity factor and the right

suggestions would lead to a more efficient method of entering or selecting data

(column 6, lines 18-20).


As to **claims 7.2 and 7.3**, see similar rejection of claim 7.1.


As to **claims 8.2 and 8.3**, see similar rejection of claim 8.1.


As to **claim 9.1**, *Popp* further discloses a method in accordance with claim

1.

*Popp* does not expressly disclose of comprising grouping the codes of the

terminal into dictionaries, each dictionary being characteristic of a category of

codes.

*King* more expressly discloses of organizing information into groups called

"decks" and they are further organized and divided into one or more "cards" that

can be displayed on the client device.

*Popp* and *King* are analogous art because they are in the same field of

endeavor with respect to system interactions between a client device and a

server.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine *King's* concept of grouping and categorizing the various input information or codes with *Popp's* concept of accessing a network resource from a client terminal device. The suggestion/motivation for combining them would allow a user to maintain lists of long URL links with the various categories (abstract).

As to **claims 9.2 and 9.3**, see similar rejection of claim 9.1.

As to **claim 10**, *Popp* further discloses a method in accordance with claim 9, comprising considering a context of the input to be a first selection parameter, setting a selection priority among the codes coming from different dictionaries, the context being related to at least one parameters selected from a group consisting of: data displayed by the terminal, an access in progress, a communication in progress, a geographic location of the terminal, a telephone operator transmitting the communications, a network access provider, a history of the accesses made, sites indicated as favorites, the type of the terminal, or an operating language of the terminal (page 8, lines 10 – page 9, lines 29). In particular, *Popp* further discloses of the query context vector that consists of various elements or parameters such as keyword, language, category, geography, etc. These parameters are measured for relevance to user inquiries

and can be used as a selection priority among a list of codes coming from different category dictionaries.

As to **claim 11**, *Popp* further discloses a method in accordance with claim 10, comprising transmitting the at least one parameter of the context of the input to the routing server during the transmission of a code page 8, lines 10 – page 9, lines 29). In particular, *Popp* further discloses of the query context vector from the user via the client device, which can be n-dimensional or meaning having n number of elements. Each of these elements is a parameter of the query. In an exemplary embodiment, some of these elements or parameters may be language, category, or geographic location.

As to **claim 12**, *Popp* further discloses a method in accordance with claim 11, wherein addresses or codes associated with addresses are grouped by dictionaries characteristic of an address category, a parameter of the context of the input or an identifier of the user is used as one of the second selection parameters allocating a priority to an address coming from a first dictionary vis-à-vis an address coming from a second dictionary or to a code coming from the first dictionary vis-à-vis a code coming from the second dictionary (page 8, lines 19 – page 9, lines 29). In particular, *Popp* further discloses of the resource records within a resource database with parameters which can be used to categorize the records. In addition, *Popp* further discloses of an exemplary

embodiment wherein the navigation server reorders the list of resource records

based on the relevance ranking criteria using the weighted query context vector.

As to **claims 13.2 and 13.3**, see similar rejection of claim 13.1.

As to **claim 15**, see similar rejection of claim 2, wherein the

communication terminal is taught by the method.

As to **claim 16**, see similar rejection of claim 3, wherein the

communication terminal is taught by the method.

As to **claims 17.15, and 17.16**, see similar rejections of claims 5.2, and

5.3 respectively, wherein the communication terminal is taught by the method.

As to **claim 18**, see similar rejection of claim 6, wherein the

communication terminal is taught by the method.

As to **claims 19.15, and 19.16**, see similar rejections of claims 9.1, 9.2,

and 9.3 respectively, wherein the communication terminal is taught by the

method.

As to **claim 20**, see similar rejection of claim 10, wherein the communication terminal is taught by the method.

As to **claim 21**, see similar rejection of claim 7.1.

As to **claim 26.22**, *Popp* further discloses a server in accordance with claim 22.

*Popp* does not expressly disclose of comprising means so that, when the server transmits a server or data address to the terminal, it commands the terminal to store codes, or a dictionary, on the basis of the address of the server or data transmitted.

*King* more expressly discloses of storing links or bookmarks to a network server (column 11, lines 46-65). In particular, *King* further discloses that in response to a certain request, the client can construct a request to save bookmarks to a bookmark server. This can be accomplished by appending the bookmark server URL with arguments specifying a change to the selected bookmark and the desired change such as add, delete, or modify existing bookmark(s) (column 12, lines 17-25).

*Popp* and *King* are analogous art because they are in the same field of endeavor with respect to system interactions between a client device and a server.

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine *King's* concept of saving bookmarks upon a request with *Popp's* concept of accessing a network resource from a client terminal device. The suggestion/motivation for combining them would allow a user to maintain lists of long URL links with the various categories (column 12, lines 29-30).

As to **claims 26.23, 26.24 and 26.25**, see similar rejection of claim 26.22.

### Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

- U.S. Patent No. 6,314,423 B1 to *Himmel et al.* discloses a similar invention as recited in claim 1.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to XIANG YU whose telephone number is (571)270-5695. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday 8:00am - 5:00pm with every other Friday off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Derrick Ferris can be reached on (571)272-3123. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

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USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information

system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.


/X. Y./
Examiner, Art Unit 4127

/Derrick W Ferris/
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